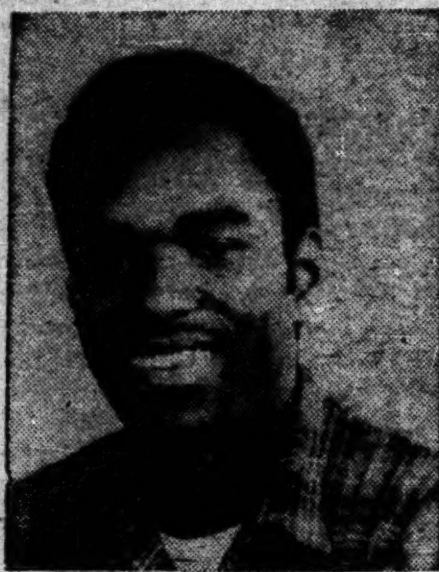


From a New Staffer . . .

By ROOSEVELT WARD, JR.

Being a new member of the staff and glowing with the enthusiasm of that wonderful fact, it's pretty hard for me to face the gloom that pervades the city-room when only \$170 comes in, while \$1,200 is needed every day if the paper is going to survive.

I know that our readers are loyal and devoted, but so far I don't know whether we have convinced you that we are really in trouble. Every day we discuss what can be done to convince our readers that the continued existence of the paper is truly at stake. I think that if every reader would stop and reflect on this threat for one moment, the realization of what that means would hit like a ton of bricks.



ROOSEVELT WARD

Speaking as an individual and not necessarily as a member of the staff, I know what that means to me. For almost two years I was deep down South, faced with the possibility of serving three years in jail on unwarranted charges. There were times when I felt alone, but the paper was always the link which made me know that I was not separated from the life and struggles of our times. I also feel that if it was not for the paper I would have served those three years.

I know that many of our devoted readers read our appeal and shrug it aside as being "old hat," or pay tribute to our fight to remain alive and wait for the other guy to do it. The only reason for our continuous existence in the past was the dollars and cents con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Received yesterday \$ 168.50
Total to date \$ 8,292.51
Still to go \$55,717.49

Rush contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Judge Cuts Off Lautner at Trial Of Wm. Allan

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Federal Judge Arthur Lederle today sustained a motion that John Lautner be withdrawn from the stand as a prosecution witness in the denaturalization trial against William Allan. The judge sustained defense attorney George Crockett's objection that Lautner's testimony were merely opinion.

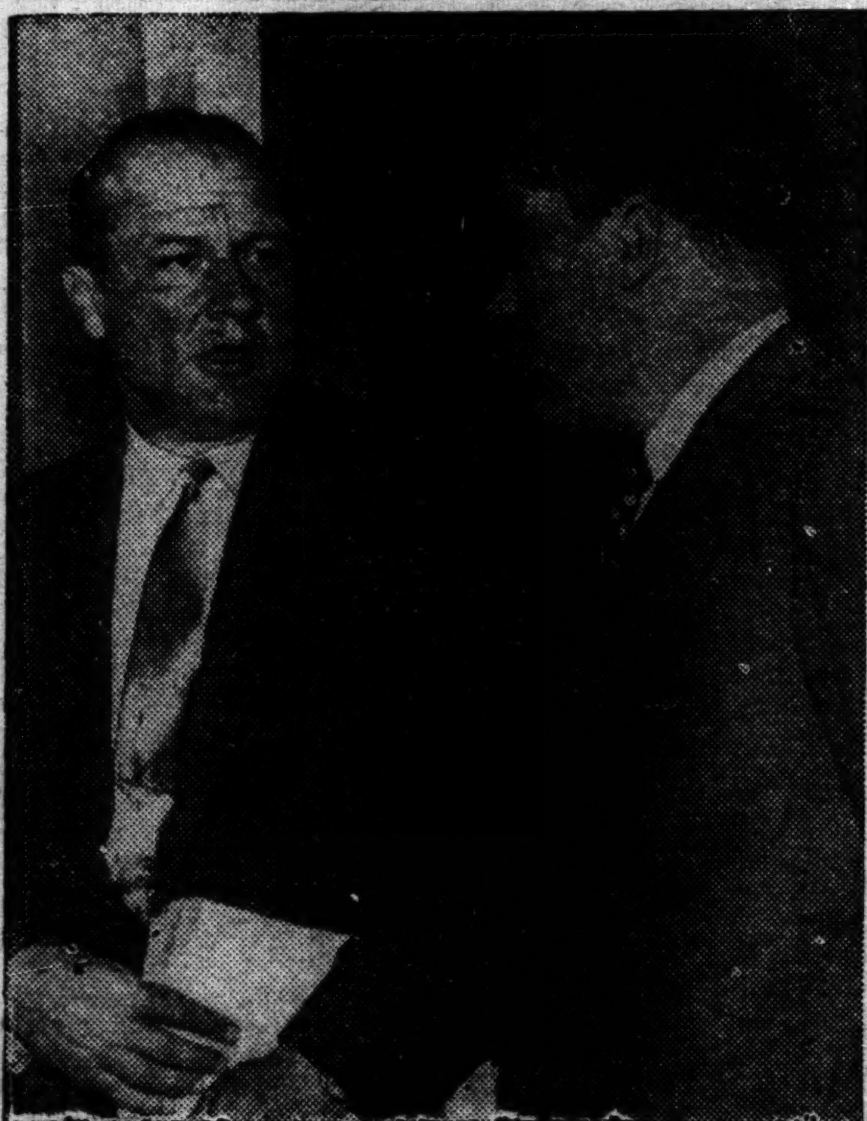
Judge Lederle told assistant U.S. attorney Hamborsky, "Get your facts in first."

Lederle also took under consideration a motion by Crockett to limit evidence to the relevant years of 1933-1935.

In a surprise move yesterday, Federal Judge Frank Picard voluntarily disqualified himself as presiding judge and the case was assigned to Judge Lederle.

Picard cited the fact he had presided over the Smith Act trial here. He said, "Certain evidence the government is planning to use might possibly influence me in

(Continued on Page 8)



VICE-PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON in huddle with Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland on plans during President's illness.

Same Old Story or Dodger Miracle?

By LESTER RODNEY

THESE MAY NOT be the same old Yankees, but they are a reasonable enough facsimile of same. They still beat the Dodgers, and so as the Series moves to Ebbets Field today the air of doom once again hangs over the baffled Brooklyn, who have never won a World Series. The back-to-the-wall pitcher announced by a quiet Walter Alston after the 4-2 defeat at the Stadium was Johnny Podres, hard throwing lefthander who will be 23 today. Happy birthday, Johnny, and keep the curve ball low. For the Yanks it will be Bullet Bob Turley.

Twice before in these Yankee-Dodger Series the Brooks have

reeled out of the cavernous Bronx Stadium trailing two games to ought. Both times they bounced back to win the next two at Brooklyn and then drop the fifth, coming back to the Stadium trailing 3 games to 2. In 1947 they won the sixth game to take it into the last day, in '53 they succumbed in six.

Is it to be the "same old story" or a miracle recovery by the Brooklyn team which went into this series rated the best chance of any of the six to tangle with the Yanks? A win today in home soil will at least keep the flame flickering.

In the meanwhile the second guess season on the Dodger manager can now be considered open.

With a well stocked bullpen, is he going too long with his faltering starters? The evidence suggests that maybe he is. He has gotten six strong scoreless relief innings in two games from Karl Spooner, Don Bessent and Clem Labine. All 6 Yankee runs in the opener were scored off Don Newcombe, though Don was laboring from the start. And yesterday, all four were scored against Billy Loes before a fireman was called.

The Dodgers had taken a 1-0 lead top of the 4th off lefty Tommy Byrne when the roof fell in. McDougald opened the Yankee half with a sharp single, fourth straight round in which the home team had gotten the first man on.

Hodges then gloved Noren's hard smash directly over the bag and turned it into a pretty double play. Bera singled and Collins walked. Three hard hit balls and a walk—might this be the moment to switch to the well larded bullpen? Nope. Up steps Elston Howard, who ruined the Dodgers with a two run homer Wednesday, and the Yanks' first Negro player cracked a clutch single to left to score the first run.

Now does Loes go out? Billy Martin hits another single and the Yanks now have two runs.

Now does Loes go out? Big Ed Robinson pinch hits for Rizzuto and the clearly unsettled Loes hit

(Continued on Page 7)

Daily Worker

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U. S. Intervention In Till Case Urged In Many Cities

Demands for federal intervention in the prosecution of the slayers of Emmett Louis Till were reported yesterday from widely separated parts of the country. In this city the 25,000-strong Local 22 of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union

called for intervention by the Federal Government, as did, in San Francisco, the big local of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and in Lorain, Ohio, the local of the Steelworkers union.

The Negro press, judging by those papers which appeared yesterday, is unanimous in expressing the horror and outrage of the Negro people at the "not guilty" verdict, and in demanding that the

Eisenhower administration act at once.

Details of these protests and demands follow:

ILGWU Dressmakers Demand U. S. Action

By HERBERT SIGNER

Dressmakers Local 22, at a membership meeting Wednesday, demanded action by Attorney General Brownell and the Department of Justice to prosecute those responsible for the murder of Emmett Till in Mississippi.

Charles Zimmerman, manager of this local of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union with some 25,000 members, denounced the jury acquittal verdict in a speech to several thousand union members at Manhattan Center.

A resolution was adopted calling for a federal anti-lynching law as the first order of business at the next session of Congress in January.

Congress was urged to investigate the many violations of human rights in the South.

Local 22 of the ILGWU was represented by its education director, Joe Mazer, at the Harlem protest rally last Sunday initiated by the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Local 22 membership action was the latest and most significant trade union action around the Till case in the New York area.

Other labor actions on the issue locally included, at this writing:

Local 475, United Electrical Workers, ind., has launched an all-out campaign in its shops, with mass leaflet distributions, a petition campaign, shop meetings, and a local-wide rally scheduled for next Thursday.

The union, representing 6,000 workers chiefly in Brooklyn, is

NAACP Rally in Harlem Sunday Against Lynching

The New York branch of the NAACP will hold the second mass rally in Harlem to protest the murder of Emmett Till and the rising terror in the South. The rally will be held this Sunday at 3 p.m. at Lawson Auditorium, 112 E. 125 St.

The rally follows last Sunday's action, in which 20,000 expressed their indignation at a meeting sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Scheduled to speak at the NAACP rally this Sunday are Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the murdered child and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southern director of the NAACP.

also planning a campaign of delegations to Brooklyn Congressmen.

Adolph Held, national chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, declared that "the grave miscarriage of justice demands immediate intervention by the Attorney General of the U.S.; the cause of democracy has suffered a serious setback."

Louis Hollander, president of the N.Y. State CIO Council and co-manager of the N.Y. Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, condemned the acquittal verdict for the "despicable crime," in his speech to the conference on juvenile delinquency last Saturday sponsored by the City CIO.

The Westchester CIO Council was reported to have passed a resolution calling for action against those responsible for young Till's murder. Similar action was also said to have been taken by Local 664, CIO United Auto Workers, at the Tarrytown General Motors plants.

In the hotels of the city, thousands of leaflets were distributed and notices posted up in hotel bulletin boards by union members in mobilization for the Harlem mass protest rally.

The executive board of Macy Local 18, representing 8,000 members, voted last Tuesday to send letters to President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell calling on them to use all federal powers for investigation and punishment of those responsible for the Till murder and other outrages in Mississippi.

A feature in the current issue of the Record, paper of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, contrasts the circumstances in the death of Emmett

(Continued on Page 3)

Jewish Labor Committee Still Ponders Soviet Invitation

The Jewish Labor Committee has not yet decided on what it will do with a week-long invitation by Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin to send its own delegation to the USSR for a look into life of the Jewish people there, a spokesman of the committee said yesterday. He wasn't sure how long it will take before action.

The committee's spokesman was also emphatic that the JLC will do nothing that "will go contrary" to the "thoughts and views" of the "free labor movement," meaning George Meany, AFL head.

For six years the JLC, in widely blown up publicity and charges before the McCarthyite Kersten Committee of the House in the

last Congress, has made allegations slandering the Soviet Union as "anti-Semitic," and has insinuated that Jewish writers and artists have been persecuted, imprisoned or executed.

Last week a committee of the JLC, headed by Walter Kirschenbaum, brought a message to Ambassador Zarubin at the UN requesting an "answer" on the charges and slanders. Zarubin, according to Kirschenbaum, said this was a matter the committee could itself take up by going to Moscow, as many other groups are doing. Zarubin observed Kirschenbaum said, that a rabbinical delegation is soon to go to the USSR on a similar mission and added, "why

don't you send a delegation."

"Is that an invitation?" Kirschenbaum said he asked.

"Yes," was the ambassador's reply, according to Kirschenbaum.

It seemed, however, that the JLC is reluctant to regard Zarubin's proposal as an invitation. Its spokesman said that "many factors are involved and many things must be taken into consideration," and he doubted visas would be given. When the Daily Worker reporter reminded him that visitors of every stripe and thought among Americans, including scores of reporters, have visited the USSR in recent months, he conceded it was so, but said he heard of people who are still waiting for "clearance."

"Insofar as the Jewish Labor Committee is concerned," he stated, "if this be an invitation the matter will have to be discussed very thoroughly by our leaders and by our members and any determination will be predicated upon the well-being of the free labor movement and the Jewish community as a whole."

After some prodding to clarify the ambiguous language, the committee's spokesman conceded that the JLC will be guided by the position of the AFL's executive council and of Meany expressed in reply to a letter of the Daily Worker labor editor, George Morris, suggesting the AFL and CIO exchange visits with Soviet trade

unionists as had been done in the agricultural field. The AFL said it is opposed to any delegations to the USSR.

Zarubin's suggestion that they go and see for themselves has seemingly caught JLC leaders off guard. Its delegation had apparently intended to exploit the Jewish holidays period for another blast at the Soviet Union and the "Geneva spirit."

Zarubin's "put-up-or-shut-up" challenge has suspended between Meany, whose permission to go is hardly conceivable, and many of their followers among the Jewish people who welcome an opportunity to determine the truth.

Cyprus Rallies Attacked by British Troops

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 29.—British police and commandos used tear gas against demonstrators in the main square of Nicosia today while British soldiers with fixed bayonets attacked a demonstration of 5,000 at Limassol, the big port 38 miles southwest of Nicosia.

British troops went into action as the Cypriot trade unions launch a 24-hour general strike today.

British forces under orders to take "strong and immediate measures" cordoned off Nicosia's Metaxas Square shortly after dawn, when groups of youth began converging by bicycle and afoot. Small groups infiltrated the square and defied securities forces with shouts of "Enosis" (union with Greece).

Police loosed a tear gas barrage, scattering the groups through narrow side streets. Commandos then ringed the square with barbed wire and took up positions with fixed bayonets.

Other demonstrations and minor clashes were reported from most towns throughout the 130-mile long island.

At the western port of Paphos, British commandos cordoned off the main square and dispersed the demonstrators. Public notices were posted on walls banning all meetings and processions.

At Famagusta, on the eastern

coast, a demonstration by 2,000 strikers was broken by troops.

The Cypriots called the strike in protest against United Nations refusal to debate one of the major Mediterranean bases in the NATO command.

S. Viet Nam Govt. Hampers Inspection

HANOI.—The International Supervisory and Control Commission in Viet-Nam intends to transfer its office to Saigon in the near future but so far the authorities in South Viet-Nam have refused to ensure the safety and activities of the commission, according to Viet-Nam News Agency. The Commission was set up by the 1954 Geneva Conference.

Since the end of July this year, the Ngo Dinh Diem administration, with the connivance of the French Union forces, has prevented the mobile inspection teams, settled on important communication lines, also cannot fulfill their tasks, owing to the same hindrance.

Ask Immigration Service Transfer

Seventy prominent Americans

have called on President Eisenhower "to exercise your executive power to transfer the Immigration and Naturalization Service out of the Justice Department and to establish it as an independent agency of the government." The plea is contained in an Open Letter made public yesterday by the American Committee for Protec-

tion of Foreign Born.

Among the signers of the Open Letter are Dr. A. J. Carlson, Prof. John J. DeBoer, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Rev. Prof. Fleming James, Sr., Prof. Louis C. Karpinski, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell and Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton.

"The Justice Department, as the police agency of government,

impose a repressive atmosphere to the activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service," the Letter declares. "It appears to us to be of the greatest importance to the democratic well-being of the American people that the Immigration and Naturalization Service strive for, and achieve, an atmosphere of democratic understanding in its dealings with the non-citizens in the U. S."

Negro Women In Seattle Score Verdict

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Sept. 29. — Negro women voiced their anger at Mississippi lynch law in sidewalk interviews before the Safeway store on 23 Ave. near E. Union St. Tuesday.

There were some who refused to comment on the lynch murder of Emmett Till and the freeing of his two white abductors by an all-white jury, but many spoke grimly of the outrages.

"I have a 13-year-old boy of my own," said one woman. "Of course I think it's terrible what they're doing. I just feel so for that Mrs. Bradley."

An elderly, gray-haired woman nodded and pointed a warning finger as she spoke:

"That's Mississippi for you, but if that happens down there, what's to keep it from happening up here? I lived in the South for 40 years, and I know what it's like."

A soft-spoken woman of about 30, with two little girls at her side, said:

"My minister preached on that Sunday. We think it's terrible, something's got to be done. I notice the mayor of Chicago has protested about this. Everybody should write the President."

Another middle-aged woman had bitter words for Mrs. Roy Bryant, the white woman whose claim that young Emmett Till whistled at her triggered the kidnapping. "I'm writing that woman a letter," she said. "She should be told just exactly what she has done."

BRITISH NAME GET-TOUGH GENERAL TO RULE CYPRUS

LONDON.—To direct its "get tough" policy against the people of Cyprus the British government appointed Field Marshall Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, as governor and commander-in-chief on the island.

The official announcement said that the step had been taken in view of the importance of the island as a base, especially a NATO base, "and having regard to the need for concerted action by all security forces in the island to maintain internal law and order."

To enable Sir John to concentrate on military and security measures a civilian post of deputy governor was announced to handle normal administrative work.

No arrangements have yet been made for the future of Sir Robert Armitage, the displaced governor.

Archbishop Makarios, leader of the Enosis (union with Greece movement) declared this week that passive resistance which he will soon proclaim throughout the island will be so intense that it will seriously disrupt the government machinery.

He continued: "Britain will soon understand that the Cypriot people are not easily disappointed and will not easily abandon the struggle, even if the whole island is converted into one giant prison."

The villagers whom he was addressing roared: "We are ready,

Strict security measures have been imposed following Cypriot calls for protests and strikes against the failure of the United Nations to carry out the self-determination pledges of its Charter.

Bishop Fotios of Paphos, senior bishop after Archbishop Makarios, declared: "We shall continue our struggle, for self-determination, come what may."

British troops and police tore down placards in Khiroka this week and were booed by the villagers.

British commandos also hunted for 16 Cypriots, who had been detained indefinitely and without trial in the medieval Kyrenia fortress.

The castle is an immense, thick-walled structure, dating from the 13th century.

Escape from it was regarded as impossible, but the men removed a bar from a rear window and escaped down knotted sheets.

A third-form schoolboy of 15 was arrested in Nicosia under the law permitting arrest and indefinite detention on suspicion—the youngest person so far arrested under this law.

In Greece at the weekend there were demands for a new election to choose a parliament and government more representative of the nation than the present one, a government which would break with NATO.

Czechs Exhibit in Yugoslavia

PRAGUE.—Following the normalization of diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, trade and economic relations between the two countries are being rapidly extended. For the first time in five years, Czechoslovakia was represented at the trade fair in Zagreb between Sept. 2nd and 13th where more than 30 countries exhibited their products.

The Czechoslovak exhibit covered 2,500 square metres and to-

gether with the Soviet and U. S. Yugoslav trade experts at the exhibition of Czechoslovak machinery which opened in Brno on Sept. 11.

A trade agreement covering the period Aug. 1, 1955 to Oct. 31, 1956, and providing for an exchange of about 260 million crowns worth of goods has been signed with Sweden. Czechoslovakia will supply primarily machine tools, automobiles, tractors and motorcycles, in exchange for food products, iron ore, foundry products and special machinery.

Engineering products which could not be shown at Zagreb for lack of space will be viewed by

Demands Rise for D. of J. Action

(Continued from Page 1)

Till with the death in a Chicago fire of Mrs. Cora Belle Little, a 21-year-old union member last month.

"Both died under tragic circumstances in which white men figured prominently," the Record writer points out. In the Chicago fire, Matt Paparello, a foreman in the plant "sacrificed his life in trying to save Cora."

The union writer goes on to say—"Cora Little and Emmett Till were Negroes; both lived their brief span of years in a land where the Negro's lot has too often violence and degradation and sorrow. The last sight that each saw was the face of a white man. Yet what a contrast in those final memories—for Cora saw friendship and decency, while Emmett could see only hatred and bestiality in the face of his murderer."

A membership meeting of Local 140, CIO United Furniture Workers, was scheduled last night to hear a recommendation from its executive board denouncing the acquittal verdict and calling for federal action by Attorney General Brownell.

The executive board of Local 802, AFL Musicians Union, on receipt of a letter from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters asking for union approval for the voluntary services of the orchestra of Hulbert Finlay at the Harlem protest rally Sunday, voted agreement.

Following the meeting, the Musicians' Union received a letter from the New York division of the Brotherhood expressing its "appreciation" for the musicians' cooperation, and describing the rally which "has so stirred" the nation.

Lorain Steel Local Writes President

LORAIN, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Local 1104 of the CIO United Steelworkers, representing 9,000 members at the National Tube plant here, has sent a letter to President Eisenhower urging federal action "in seeing justice done in the brutal kidnapping and lynching in Mississippi."

The union took note of the initiative of the union's president, James J. McDonald, after the murder of Emmett Till was made known. Young Till's cousin, Rayfield Moity, is president of a steel union local in Chicago, and his grandfather is a steel union member as well.

The Local 1104 letter, signed by Carl J. Longwell, vice-president, said:

"Although we see many reasons for encouragement about progress in interracial affairs, optimism has been blasted by the fate of a 14-year-old Negro boy from Chicago while visiting relatives in Mississippi."

"This atrocity transcends racial considerations. It hits all America between the eyes. It brings into focus a deterioration in civil liberties and an alarming growth of hate and contempt for human dignity, which we have come to associate not with America but with certain other parts of the world. It is an open invitation to exploitation by groups and ideologies hostile to American democracy."

"We cannot think of the Mississippi case in a vacuum but as an alert to a condition which is by no means confined to any one state, and which directly affects Americans across the country. We expect that the law enforcement facilities of the county in which the lynching occurred will move promptly to effect justice and redeem the good name of America."

"At the same time we must all bear in mind a direct and personal responsibility not only to keep the Emmett Till murder in the American spotlight until justice has been done, but also to bring the full weight of our influence to bear in checking the deterioration of interracial relationships and in

building a saner and sounder climate in our home communities. Respectfully yours,

Carl J. Longwell
Vice-President

Coast Groups Hit Lynch Terror

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—This port's longshoremen called upon President Eisenhower this week to assume responsibility for safeguarding the rights and persons of Mississippi's Negro residents from lynch violence.

A resolution adopted without dissent at a meeting here voiced the anger of Longshoremen's Local 10, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union at the lynch murder of Emmett Louis Till.

The resolution called upon Eisenhower to "call a special session of Congress in order to recommend passage of Federal anti-lynch and anti-polltax laws."

Pointing out that Mississippi's Negro population must look to the Federal government for protection the resolution concluded:

"Inasmuch as responsibility for Federal safeguards rests with the President of the U. S. and Congress . . . the lynch murder of Emmett Louis Till demands immediate recognition on your part, Mr. President, of that responsibility."

BERKELEY DEMOS

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 29.—The 17th Assembly District Democratic Club voted unanimously to send a letter to national Democratic Party officials urging them to make anti-lynch legislation a part of the 1956 campaign.

The action was proposed because of the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till in Mississippi.

Following the action, Berkeley City Councilman Jeffery Cohelan, who is also secretary-treasurer of the AFL Milk Drivers & Dairy Employees Local 302, deplored the lynching of Till.

"This is a horrible thing and every decent democratic minded person has been shocked by it," he said. "I certainly agree that such a letter should be sent."

Other club members charged Mississippi representatives with being in office fraudulently because Negroes were not allowed to vote.

AUTO LOCAL

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 29.—CIO United Auto Workers Local 333 fair employment practices committee at the Fisher Body plant has demanded that the murderers of Emmett Till be punished and lynch violence in Mississippi be halted.

A committee report by Joe Hill, chairman of the FEP group, which appears in the current issue of the local's monthly newspaper, EMBU, takes note of events of terror in Mississippi during the past four months.

"The most recent example was the murder of a Negro boy, aged 14. This horrible murder has focused nationwide attention on what has become a pattern of lynch violence in Mississippi."

"Yet to this day, the Department of Justice has stated that this is not in their 'jurisdiction.' This is the same Eisenhower's Department of Justice which recently found plenty of time and 'jurisdiction' to indict our international union, UAW, for using its TV and radio programs in Michigan to support candidates favorable to labor."

"This is not Mississippi's problem, nor is it just a problem of the Negro people alone. All working people should be concerned."

"You can be sure that your FEP committee and your union officers are going to do everything possible to correct this situation. The immediate need is to see to it that the murderers of this 14-year-old boy are punished to elim-

inate lynch-violence in Mississippi."

SAN JOSE RALLY

SAN JOSE, Calif., Sept. 29.—More than 100 persons—probably the largest gathering ever sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in San Jose—met in the Antioch Baptist church to protest acquittal in Mississippi of the men charged with murdering young Emmett Till.

The audience, both Negro and white, listened intently as Franklin Williams, regional NAACP secretary, outlined courses of action against the two white men charged with kidnapping the 14-year-old Negro. They were acquitted last week of murder charges.

"We must point up the shame of it," he urged. "We must use this to strengthen our demands for civil rights legislation and a federal anti-lynch law."

He also proposed pressure on the U.S. Department of Justice but warned this might "prove frustrating" because the final say in the case, he maintained, would still rest with the local all-white jury.

Williams spoke bitterly of "that deep dark section we refer to as the historic South" where the murder of a 14-year-old boy or of an NAACP leader can still go unpunished.

The mood for action was best expressed by an elderly Negro minister who held up \$10 contributed by his congregation and said, "Where do we turn this over so it will be used to prosecute those men?"

RALLY CALLED

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—A citywide protest meeting over the Mississippi lynch - murder and whitewash in the case of Emmett Louis Till will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 9, at the Second Baptist church, 2412 Griffith Ave., it was announced today.

The Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sponsors of the meeting, has invited Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the slain Negro boy, to be the main speaker.

In addition, Gov. Goodwin Knight, along with county and city officials, will be invited to attend and participate, the NAACP said.

LEAFLET

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—Readers of the Daily People's World are distributing 50,000 reprints of the paper's editorial of Sept. 12, entitled "Punish the Killers," throughout Los Angeles.

Starting, "Do not speak of the 'free world.' Speak of Mississippi," the editorial demands that the Federal government intervene to punish the murderers of Emmett Till and end terror against the Negro people in Mississippi.

The demand that the Federal government be deluged with demands for justice in Mississippi met eager response.

TWU Members Accept Contract

The new two and one-half year wage contract arrived at by the Transport Workers Union, CIO, with the N.Y.C. Transit Authority was accepted by the union membership, it was announced yesterday.

The vote was 14,647 for the contract and 339 opposed to it, a union referendum committee said, with 93 ballots void. The poll was conducted by mail.

Local 100 president Matthew Guinan said the results were "gratifying."

McDonald Says Lewis Should Join AFL-CIO

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, told his union's district convention here that the United Mine Workers should be part of the CIO-AFL merger.

"Lewis and the United Mine Workers would make a great contribution to a united labor movement," said McDonald to delegates at the District 31 convention. "If it weren't for the Mine Workers, there wouldn't have been a CIO in the first place. They would be a powerful force in helping to organize the unorganized."

McDonald thought, however, that Lewis should reverse his view expressed on TV Labor Day that the merger will "part like a tope of sand." In that broadcast Lewis had charged that George Meany and Walter Reuther agreed to keep the mine workers out of the merged federation.



McDONALD

Powell Urges Special Session To Adopt Anti-Lynch Law

The Amsterdam News reports that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) in reaction to the decision in the Till case, is seeking to call a special session of Congress to pass his or "anybody else's anti-lynching bill." Powell who has just returned from a 7-week tour of nine European and North African countries, said that "justice is a mockery if the Federal Government takes no further action on the lynching problem."

The News, in editorial comment on Mississippi "justice," states:

"It was the duty of our Federal Government to move into the Till case under the provisions of the Federal Civil Rights Statute. Federal investigations were clearly in order under the broad powers of the Lindbergh Kidnapping Law. But our Federal Government did not act in this as it did in the Greenlease kidnap case in Missouri."

Besides the mass rally sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters last Sunday, The Amsterdam News reported other rallies held by the NAACP in the Bronx, Queens and Long Island, protesting the Till case verdict and endorsing a joint statement "damning the biased jury."

It also printed sections from an appeal issued by Adolph Held, national chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, representing half million Jewish workers in the AFL and CIO, asking that every "American raise his voice against this outrageous decision."

The sum of \$1,000 was collected at church services of the Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn, Sunday and turned over to the NAACP to fight the "Emmett Till" case.

COURIER

The Pittsburgh Courier termed the day of acquittal of Milam and Bryant as "Black Friday," and ran a black border around its front page. In an editorial it said that Mississippi stood naked before the world and that "the all-powerful United States Government which eagerly fights for unfortunates all over the globe except in Dixie is not helpless. For it is armed with the powers of the Constitution and the laws of human dignity."

The Courier reported protests from Negro leaders in the South. J. W. Dobbs, Grandmaster of Prince Hall Masons and Georgia Political League, declared: "It's a shame that men are congratulated for killing a 14-year-old boy. It was a travesty of justice . . . we've got to get Federal laws

to stop such crimes." A. T. Walden, nationally known lawyer, said, "I hope the force of public opinion will compel Mississippi to do something about the lynching of young Till."

R. N. Harris, Durham, N.C., City Councilman, stated that "unless the kidnapers and killers of this boy are brought to punishment, the nation remains indicted."

The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, through its president, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, wired President Eisenhower to have the Justice Department "take strong action to end the lawless conduct and reign of error in Mississippi."

The Afro-American reported that Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich) plans to challenge "in court or otherwise" the right of every Mississippi congressman to be seated based on the fact that colored citizens in Mississippi are "not permitted to vote." Rep. Diggs declared:

"I think the basis of representation in Congress from Mississippi should be reduced. The total population is used for basing the number of congressmen, but the colored citizens in the totals are not permitted to vote." He pointed out that the county where the Till trial was held has not one single colored person registered to vote although they comprise 65.5 percent of the county's population.

John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, commented, "Since there is no justice in Mississippi, it is now up to President Eisenhower to overrule his Attorney General who says Emmett Till's civil rights have not been violated." The Defender's editorial said that the Justice Department, which seems more devoted to exploring its law books for reasons why it can't offer protection of a Negro's life or rights, sounds like both the defense and prosecution in the Till case when they urged the jury to "uphold our way of life."

It concludes that "the administration and the Justice Department have decided to uphold the way of life of Mississippi and the South. Not only have they been inactive on the Till case, but they have yet to take a position on the kidnapping of Mutt Jones in Alabama, who was taken across the state line into Mississippi and brutally beaten. And as yet the recent lynchings of Rev. Lee and Lamar Smith in Mississippi have gone unchallenged by our government."

McCarthyites Meet In Praise of Sen. Dirksen

CHICAGO. — A newly-organized front of pro-fascist organizations, self-styled as We The People, gave Illinois Republican Sen. Everett M. Dirksen a hearty send-off on his 1956 campaign for reelection.

The group of several hundred Dirksen backers met at the Conrad Hilton Hotel last week-end. Leader of the group is Harry T. Everingham, who makes a living supplying employers with anti-union printed tracts.

The organization adopted a series of resolutions which repeated the editorial tirades of the Chicago Tribune. They denounced every political grouping in the country except the dwindling band of the supporters of Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

WE THE PEOPLE backed the Dirksen-sponsored bill which would reduce the income taxes for the wealthiest families in the U.S., and put a greater burden of taxation on those in the medium and lower earnings brackets. This Dirksen bill provides for a 25 percent

limit on income tax rates.

Prominent in the two days of sessions was Fred E. Busbey, arch-reactionary former former Republican Congressman, who was defeated in 1954 in his effort to get reelected in Chicago's 3rd district.

The one GOP Congressman who was reelected in 1954 from Chicago, Rep. Timothy Sheehan (11th Dist.) was coolly received when he appeared as keynoter. Sheehan, who won election by the narrowest of margins, shocked the pro-fascist gathering by indicating that he was pinning his 1956 election hopes on President Eisenhower.

THE SO-CALLED convention gave him the silent treatment, and virtually regarding him as a renegade from the right-wing because of his joining of the Eisenhower camp.

Rep. Sheehan, however, warned the group as to what might happen unless they too support Eisenhower. "How would you like to have Truman or Stevenson or Ke-fauver in the White House?" He asked them.

Autotown Alley

DETROIT STRIKEBREAKER. — Lothair Tector, assistant secretary in charge of domestic affairs in President Eisenhower's Commerce Department, is also head of the Perfect Circle Co. in Indiana. The plant has been struck since July 25 by the UAW. Two weeks ago 150 state cops ringed the plant to herd scabs.

FOUNDRY. — The UAW International Executive Board, is preparing to initiate moves in foundry negotiations for pensions to start at the age of 55. Foundry work, hardest job in the industry, takes its toll and few last on the job to 55.

PROBLEMS. — Dick Gosser, in charge of UAW Skilled Trades, is uneasy about the dual union movement, Society of Skilled Trades of Wayne County, that brags it has "25,000 members." It also brags it has all the skilled workers lined up in Chrysler's Mack plant. Local 212's trial of some of the leaders is a move on the drastic side and is being watched to see how the rank and file reacts.

BURROUGHS. — That "happy" family situation at the non-union Burroughs plants is a thing of the past, as the company shoves the iron fist down the throats of workers, speeds them up, threatens to move its plants out of town and stands with not even a fig leaf to conceal that it is a rotten, open shop company that's just got to be organized, but soon. If you know a Burroughs worker, get him in the union.

EXPOSE. — Every time we do a story that lifts GM's night-shirt, we get phone calls from the corporation's publicity department wanting to have us send extra copies (free). When we ran a story on the firing of a UAW editor at the GM Chevrolet Spring and Bumper plant in Livonia we got six such calls. If GM wanted to read it, surely the GM workers would too. How about that, our readers in GM? ARE YOU TAKING EXTRA COPIES OF THE MICHIGAN WORKER? HAVE YOU ASKED YOUR BUDDY TO READ THE PAPER?

HUDSON. — The J. L. Hudson Co., a non-union outfit, is in the throes of unionization by the AFL Teamsters. Open union recruiting is going on and it's being sparked

by the drivers and warehousemen. The company keeps issuing "don't join the union" propaganda, but it's a waste of time. We hear that one of the demands will be that all people who participate in the annual Hudson Christmas parade will be paid double time. Now they have to do it for love of Santa Claus alone.

CIO RUBBER. — Four Detroiters, Ronald Lashbrook, president of Detroit Local 101, CIO Rubber Workers, James Pearson, William Stroh and Daniel Thornton are members of the URW-CIO National Bargaining committee that is meeting with U.S. Rubber on wages, contract improvements and supplementary unemployment benefits. Deadline for the company to come across is Oct. 15. Some 6,000 work at the Detroit plant, 16,000 nationally.

SCABBERY. — The Detroit Board of Commerce lived up to its scab-herding history when it wired companies to use this port during the East Coast Longshoremen's strike against the fink waterfront commission in N.Y. Detroit labor would have had something to say if "hot cargo" had been brought here.

POTTER. — U.S. Senator Potter by "mutual agreement" has severed relationship with his press agent, Tommy McIntyre. McIntyre, a former CIO Guildsman, was an adamant anti-McCarthyite and was reportedly responsible for Potter's stand against McCarthy during the Army hearings. The GOP top brass told Potter to get rid of McIntyre and the Senator crawled. McIntyre may end up working for U.S. Senator Pat McNamara. That's worrying the GOP now, as he knows lots of the GOP "signals," as they say in baseball.

UNHAPPY. — The CIO boys are unhappy about State-AFL president George Dean who took in a Republican rally at Mackinac Island. George is Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa's boy. It was strange to see Dean up in Mackinac with the Bruckers, Summerfields, Feikens, and all the lobbyists of Ford, GM, Chrysler.

ORGANIZE. — The Teamsters and Machinists are quietly working on auto service workers to recruit them into unions.

Court Names 6 Lawyers for Smith Act Trial

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29. — Six court-sponsored lawyers have recently been assigned to represent defendants in the Connecticut Smith Act case. This came about when Samuel Gruber, defense counsel, was reluctantly forced to withdraw because of serious personal problems.

The appointed lawyers include Johnson Stoddard of Bridgeport and Paul Jamieson of Stamford who are assigned to defend Sid Taylor and Robert Ekins, Arthur O'Keefe Jr., of New Haven and Stanley Jacobs of New Haven are defending James Tate and Jack Goldring. Edward Seltzer of Hartford and James O'Conner Shea of New Haven are representing Sidney Resnick.

All the court-appointed attorneys are members of prominent Connecticut law firms and are experienced trial lawyers.

The other three defendants, Martha Stone, Joseph Dimow and Alfred Marder, are represented by Catherine Roraback of New Haven and Frank Dgner of New York.

A special committee of the Connecticut State Bar Association issued a lengthy statement calling for commendation rather than criticism of the six attorneys designated by Federal Judge Robert P. Anderson.

Because of "substantial and serious misconceptions in the minds of the public" and in an effort to inform the public of the "true light under which these appointments should be considered" the statement points out that common law and the Constitution of the U.S. and Connecticut provide "that everyone no matter how poor or unpopular he may be, when he stands before a court accused of crime, has the right to be assisted by counsel and be heard by counsel."

Pointing out that "these lawyers in no way participated in the proceedings or in events up to the order appointing them" the special committee members "believe that instead of being criticized, the individuals in question should be commended for undertaking a plain public duty" and they "deserve the support and appreciation of not only the entire Bar but of all the people of the State of Connecticut."

Declaring that the code of professional ethics of American lawyers professes the right to undertake the defense of those accused of crime "otherwise persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied proper defense" the special Bar committee states that the six attorneys "like every lawyers" should "recall with pride the courage and fidelity of great men of of the past."

CASE OF PAINE

Among these great men who performed "such duties in similar situations" the committee recalls the famous English advocate, Erskine, who appeared for Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man" and a hero of the American revolution.

"Paine's free thinking ideas" continues the statement, "were exceedingly offensive to public opinion in his day, and he had the temerity to hold up the hereditary monarchy to public scorn and ridicule."

The committee quotes Erskine as saying, "From the moment any advocate can be permitted to say that he will or will not be permitted to stand between the Crown and the subject arraigned in the Court where he daily sits to practice, from that moment the liberties of England are at an end."

In similar vein the statement concludes, "We believe that the men who now are to perform this important duty should have the thanks of the people, whose liberties depend upon the strength, altness and independence of the members of the Connecticut Bar. Trial has been set for Oct. 14."

Gov. Leader's Coast Speech

By ADAM LAPIN

(The following article was written before President Eisenhower's illness.)

The recent speeches by Gov. M. Leader of Pennsylvania at Democratic dinners in San Francisco and Los Angeles represented something more than the West Coast debut of an up-and-coming young Democratic politician.

The Democratic National Committee was deeply involved in \$100 a plate dinners—and they were organized as a sort of kick-off for the party's 1956 campaign in the West.

It must be assumed, regardless of the authorship of Leader's orations, than they reflected national party policy—and the quest of Democratic big-wigs for their 1956 issue with which to beat President Eisenhower.

Of course, it is customary for visiting dignitaries to San Francisco to talk about foreign policy in the home of the United Nations, the gateway to Asia and all that.

But it is significant nonetheless that Leader did make an effort in San Francisco speech to place peace as the top Democratic issue in '56.

This is the issue on which President Eisenhower has won his greatest strength—and which Democratic leaders have found it most difficult to handle.

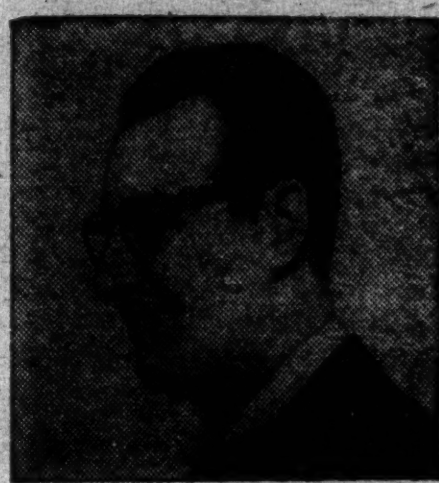
LEADER'S attempt to handle this hot potato was not wholly original. But it was probably the most sustained and ambitious attempt to date by the Democrats to pose "the issue of who can best lead the nation and the world into an era of peace."

The thesis of the speech was that President Eisenhower and his Administration could not be trusted to give consistent leadership for peace—and that the Democrats could.

Leader handled the first part of this thesis very well. Indeed, he made his attack on the Republican record in foreign policy so convincingly that it highlighted all the more his failure when he attempted to outline a positive case for the Democrats.

WHEN HE WAS attacking the "secret right-wing war party" in the Republican party, Leader was at his most effective. He cited such incidents as the attempts to involve the U.S. in war in Indochina and over the Chinese offshore islands, and he named Herbert Hoover, Vice President Nixon, Sen. William F. Knowland and high-placed Pentagon officials like Adm. Arthur W. Radford and Adm. Robert B. Carney.

Moreover, he pointed to the "reluctance" and "timidity" of



LEADER

President Eisenhower at the prospect of Big Four negotiations as evidence that he "was constrained by the Republican right-wing Senators."

Leader made a telling hit when he said that Democrats like Sen. Walter George (D-Ga), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "who gave Administration officials 'the impetus—and it was a rather sharp kick in the right place' to finally sit down and negotiate."

THIS WAS at the least the beginning of a case for the Democratic party. But instead of following it up, Leader proceeded with this catalogue of Democratic qualifications for national leadership in the fight for peace:

"It was the Democratic party which built the Marshall plan which saved Western Europe."

"It was the Democratic party which set the Truman Doctrine which saved Greece and Turkey."

"It was the Democratic party which built the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and sent a man named Eisenhower to preside over its forces."

"It was the Democratic party which stopped aggression in Korea..."

"It is the Democratic party which is willing to vote the necessary appropriations for foreign aid and our own armaments."

EVEN THE tried and true Democratic wheelhorses in the Fairmont hotel, ready to applaud at the slightest provocation, could not enthuse at this recital of Democratic achievement.

It will certainly not set a prairie fire at the political grass roots of the nation. To cite the Korean war will convince nobody that the Democrats have the better claim to lead the nation towards peace.

The contradiction between Leader's attack on the GOP war party and his total failure to present a Democratic peace program was painful and glaring.

Allan Trial to Test Vital Court Stand in Schneiderman Case

DETROIT.—William Allan's denaturalization trial on Sept. 27 stands out as a key case among the many similar attacks against civil liberties in America.

Its special significance—and the reason it is arousing nationwide interest—is that Allan is the first avowed Communist since William Schneiderman in 1943 to face denaturalization proceedings.

The late Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy's majority opinion in the Schneiderman case has since stood as a legal finger-in-the-dyke to stem the flood of violations of the Bill of Rights.

Justice Murphy studied the books which the government had charged showed that Schneiderman believed in force and violence—and found that these Marxist writings contained no such proof. He held that a naturalized American could not be deprived of his citizenship simply because he was a Communist.

Now—12 years later—a second

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OIL DIPLOMACY

COMES THE STATE DEPARTMENT, which has been arming the Arabs for war against Israel ever since the new state was born, and protests about alleged Soviet arms deals with Egypt. And this hullabaloo comes after the State Department said it would furnish arms on credit to Egypt.

The hullabaloo turns against Czechoslovakia, which is the only country which sold arms to Israel when it was fighting for its very existence. Without those Czech arms, any Israeli representative will tell you it would have been almost impossible to maintain the new state.

There is a crisis in the middle east and fighting between the Arab states and Israel for two basic reasons:

First, the State Department uses the power and strength of this nation to protect the steady flow of super-profits for U. S. Standard Oil firms in the Arab countries.

Second the State Department is maneuvering to set up a Middle East anti-Soviet military bloc as a partner of NATO. That is why it has been sending arms to the Arab states all along.

That is why President Eisenhower, last year, when asked by an Israeli reporter at his press conference why the U. S. was arming Iraq, not Israel, replied that the U. S. arms those who fight against communism.

Obviously, if the State Department is going to devote its efforts to create enmity to the Soviet Union among the Arab states, the Soviet Union will use its diplomacy to overcome that. And Israel will suffer as long as the State Department is interested only in spurring the cold war against the USSR.

This paper stands for peace in the Middle East because peace is indivisible. We oppose the arming of Egypt or any of the Arab states by anybody for the purpose of of war against Israel.

The fighting in the Gaza area and elsewhere would stop immediately—if the Spirit of Geneva was carried over into the Middle East. Our country should get together with the Soviet Union instead of organizing military blocs in the Middle East.

This is the basic need of the struggling state of Israel. The State Department should stop playing politics for oil, and the cold war offensive in the Middle East, and begin to apply the spirit of Geneva to that troubled area.

EYES ON 1956

Some PEOPLE seem to have gotten the idea that the defeat of the GOP is in the bag next year if President Eisenhower does not run for reelection.

There is no doubt, of course, that the GOP is not the favored party of the people, and that its main reliance for a '56 victory has been the Eisenhower candidacy.

But this has been so mainly because Eisenhower has managed to appear before the American people as a "man of peace," at the end of the Korean War and in Geneva.

While there are sharp divisions within the GOP, it would be an error to discount the possibility that it will name a candidate who will adopt in toto the Eisenhower foreign policy and who will profit from his glamor.

Those elements in American life especially the labor movement, who are most anxious to beat the GOP because it is the favored creature of Big Business, have some tall thinking to do.

Since they propose to beat the Republican only through the Democratic Party, their problem is how to win the Democratic Party for the kind of policy which will unite the workers, Negro people, small farmers, middle classes against the GOP.

In this regard, the "dope" is that national Democratic leaders, meeting Monday to map strategy in the light of Eisenhower's illness, will decide to shift their tactics from attacking Eisenhower to attacking the GOP.

Whatever the merits of this plan, it would appear that the main problem before the Democrats—and certainly before their supporters—is something else entirely, how to cope with the picture of the GOP as the "party of peace." There have been divisions among Democratic leaders on the issue.

Some have taken a position for peace on specific occasions; others have sought to evade the issue; still others have taken a position opposed to the current peace trend.

One leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, has been outspoken against the Geneva Conference and its results. He is avowedly for continuing the cold war in all its virulence.

A particular responsibility rests with New Yorkers who would like to see unity of labor and its allies behind a candidate who can lick the GOP. Harriman's hopes for the nomination rest upon a solid New York delegation to the Democratic national convention. Whether he gets such a delegation will depend on the results of the primaries next spring.

The primaries will be fought out among those who enroll Democrat in the registration week Oct. 10 to 15.

THE DISCUSSION at the convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in Cleveland were, as in the past, on a high level and a good reflection of the problems the labor movement is up against in the shops and communities. But I was disturbed over the way one problem, in particular, was handled. That was the question of the "fringe" issues and the International Harvester settlement.

The discussion was provoked by one delegate from Milwaukee, who looked with disfavor at what he described as the "tendency of late" to sign contracts for "phony fringes." Elaborating on what he classed as "phony fringes" we learned it was pensions, welfare funds, supplementary unemployment pay and other provisions in that category. He was most impressed by the 15-cent raise won by the steel workers (overlooking that this year the steel union could bargain only under a wage reopener).

A number of delegates from mid-west locals took him up on the "phony fringe" issues. One from an Oliver (farm equipment) plant of Iowa and another from an Allis-Chalmers plant in that state proudly reported on the "package" they won, running into 20-odd cents an hour thanks to cooperation and joint consultation with auto locals in the same chains. They itemized the list of gains, and pointed out that in the estimation of their members those are "tangible" gains, not "phony fringes."

Well aware that there is still much skepticism on the supplementary unemployment pay plan (like the UAW's) that those locals of the UE won, these delegates said that "we have still

to see" whether it is a worth while gain. They cautioned against its dismissal as "phony" without at least a test.

EVEN THOSE packages, however, were surpassed by the International Harvester settlement won after a long strike of 40,000 workers. That settlement, estimated at 34 cents an hour, and more than 15 cents in cash, includes an 11-cent across the board raise; a 2.5 percent or 6, 7 and 8 cents an hour in the next three years; an 18.5 cents raise for the skilled crafts; extra raises for other grades; a greatly improved pension, health and welfare plan, insurance, disability; 2½ weeks' vacation after 10 years service; the full union shop; a much liberalized automatic progression for grades incorporating the great majority of the workers; supplementary unemployment insurance to take effect next June and other favorable changes to a total of 82 listed by the union.

One of the UE delegates who pointed to the Harvester settlement as a victory for labor and a tribute to the new-found unity of the 40,000 Harvester workers, received spirited applause.

World of Labor

by George Morris



New-Found Unity Made The Harvester Victory

TO MY AMAZEMENT, during a later stage of the convention, one of the UE's top officers referred to last spring's shift of the UE's Harvester Conference board and some 12,000 members to the auto union, as a "betrayal" of the UE. He classed their action with that of some elements who cooperated with raiders.

I think such characterization of the leaders of the former UE Harvester locals is sheer nonsense and has no resemblance to truth or reality. If any proof were still needed of that, the results of the Harvester strike should speak loud enough.

The motivating factor for the former UE Harvester locals was unity—unity of the 40,000 workers employed by one of the toughest union-fighting companies. To the credit of these leaders they submerged personal considerations and the posts they held in the UE, and put the needs of the Harvester membership first. They set aside bitter factional feelings generated in eight years of bitter warfare with the UAW in the farm-equipment field. The fact that they found a way to achieve unity in their difficult situation

(Continued on Page 8)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark



Where the Idea of Co-Existence Comes From

AMONG THE HUNDREDS of correspondents milling about in the House of the Press during the Geneva conference was an always calm, scholarly looking man with a toothbrush mustache. His opinions were frequently sought out by correspondents of every political persuasion. He not only looked like a scholar among reporters, but he is one, —57-year-old Andrew Rothstein of London.

A graduate of Oxford and former teacher at the University of London Rothstein visited the USSR some 16 times since 1920.

While so many correspondents were dazed by the atmosphere and spirit of the Geneva parley, Rothstein was quite prepared for what happened at Geneva. Shortly before the conference Penguin Book had published his latest volume, entitled "Peaceful Coexistence."

ROTHSTEIN addresses himself to a fascinating problem, and a recent one in history, "when considerable bodies of ordinary people who had hitherto been silent in foreign affairs all of a sudden began interfering actively in them as a regular everyday matter."

He recalls previous periods of history when such interference took place which foreshadowed the recent developments. There was the time during the Civil War in our country when the British ruling class threw its weight behind the Southern Confederacy. But the British workers wouldn't stand for this even though they suffered considerable privation because the British textile industry needed the Southern cotton.

Abraham Lincoln, it will be recalled, called the action of the Manchester textile workers

the most sublime example of heroism.

Then there was also the action of European workers, especially the British and French, who opposed the war of intervention against the Soviet Union during its earliest years.

For some time after World War II peaceful coexistence was not a genteel subject for discussion, Rothstein notes, but this was changed radically as millions realized that "the alternative to coexistence is no existence."

ROTHSTEIN has done a thoroughgoing job of historical research. It's not only that the popular desire for peace became so widespread, he discloses. But Rothstein shows that even in the earlier period, before World War II, the demand for coexistence had an important impact also within the capitalist world.

"Thus on the capitalist side," Rothstein writes, "the survival of the Soviet Republic against all shocks created a variety of interests which came together, so to speak, at one point—the need to find some way of living in the company of the Soviet Republic, within the same world, if only for a time, and refusing to follow other countries or other political groups still bent on overthrowing the Soviet state by immediate war."

A careful study of Lenin's writings reveals how the idea of peaceful coexistence became a basic tenet of his fundamental theory. This was no mere tactic intended to "fool" the capitalists.

AS EARLY as February, 1918, Lenin argued against the Trotskyist view that no peace

with the imperialists was possible. "A Socialist Republic among imperialist powers would not be able, taking its stand on such views, to conclude any economic treaties, and could not exist without flying away to the moon."

Lenin always had a firm desire to stay with two feet firmly planted on the earth—not up in the moon. And by the end of 1920 Lenin saw peace not just as a breathing space but as "a new period in which our basic international existence in a network of capitalist states has been won."

Trade, as Lenin saw it, was a powerful factor operating among the capitalists in favor of coexistence. Thus Lenin told the tenth congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in March, 1921:

"There is a power bigger than the desire, will, and decision of any of the hostile Governments or classes. That power is the general worldwide inter-relationship of economies, which obliges them to enter this path of intercourse with us."

MOST VALUABLE is the way Rothstein demolishes the myth that since Soviet communists believe in communism there can't be any co-existence. Just recently Soviet communist leader Khrushchev said that Soviet leaders would give up their belief in communism when a shrimp learned to whistle. And he made it very clear that he felt it was in peaceful and friendly competition, not in war, socialism would triumph.

Readers will find Rothstein's book a veritable gold mine. So far the Penguin Agency in this country has not put it on sale. Perhaps you might ask Penguin Books here (and in London) why bookstores here aren't selling this particular Penguin

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Tom Paine—'Subversive'

In 1802, a federalist newspaper, The New England Palladium called the Revolutionary War patriot Tom Paine a "lying, drunken, brutal infidel, who rejoiced in the opportunity of basking and wallowing in the confusion, bloodshed, rapine, and murder in which his soul delights."

The other day, Mayor Walter Reynolds of Providence, R. I. vetoed a memorial to Tom Paine on grounds that Paine "was and remains so controversial a character."

Thus do the men of means of the present age perpetuate the old Federalist conspiracy against one of our Founding Fathers. And for virtually the same reasons:

Paine, like Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis, Cedric Belfrage and other "controversial" figures of contemporary America who have been persecuted for their opinions and ideals, was a fighting Democrat, strong peace advocate and defender of the Rights of Man, including the rights of black men. He was and still is vilified because he was an aggressive fighter for the Bill of Rights which he helped to create, and an arch foe of loyalty oaths, witchhunts, un-American and anti-labor committees.

Let's examine Paine's "controversial" record, point by point.

• **He was a Fighting Democrat.** Indeed he was. His "Common Sense" pieces became the Bible of the American Revolution. George Washington himself said Tom Paine's Crisis papers, the first of which began with "these are the times that try men's souls," were "worth a regiment" of soldiers. His first appeal, written during the retreat of Washington's forces from New York through New Jersey, inspired the great victory at Trenton which gave the Americans new courage and was a turning point in the war. Washington read Paine's writings to his wounded, starving soldiers at Valley Forge. Paine was the first to use the "treasonous" phrase "United States of America."

• **He was a Peace Advocate.** "The world is my village," said Paine. "Where liberty is not, there is my country."

In his famous "Letter to the Addressers," Paine wrote: "If to expose the fraud and imposition of monarchy and every species of hereditary government—to lessen the oppression of taxes—to propose plans for the education of helpless infancy, and the comfortable support of the aged and distressed—to endeavor to conciliate nations to each other—to extirpate the horrid practice of war to promote universal peace, civilization and commerce—and to break the chains of political superstition, and raise degraded man to his proper rank—if these things be libellous let me live the life of a libeller, and let the name libeller be engraven on my tomb!" Paine was one of the earliest advocates of an international association of nations to outlaw war and disarmament. He once advocated the signing of a treaty of friendship between England, the United States, France and Holland under which no new ships would be built and those already on the seas would be cut in half.

HE was an outstanding fighter for the Bill of Rights. Paine, writing 150 years before the Smith Act trials, made such startling comments as these on the functions of juries and the invasion of the rights of the individual:

A jury may determine whether a man violated a law, he pointed out, but a jury is not equal to the task of passing upon an author's opinion as to the "errors or excellencies" of a form of government.

"On all cases that apply universally to a nation, with respect to systems of government," he wrote, "a jury of 12 men is not competent to decide. The whole matter is before the whole public, and the merits or demerits of it resting on their opinion; and where there is nothing to be known in court but what everybody knows out of it, every 12 men are equally as good a jury as the other and would most probably reverse each other's verdict; or from the variety of their opinions, may be able to form one."

In short, said Paine: "Mankind are not now to be told they shall not think, or they shall not read; and publications that go no further than to investigate principles of government, to invite men to reason and reflect, and to show the errors and the excellencies of different systems have a right to appear. If they do not excite attention, they are not worth the trouble of prosecution; and if they do, the prosecution will amount to nothing, since it cannot amount to a prohibition of reading."

"This," added Paine, "would be a sentence on the public instead of the author."

• **Paine was a defender of the rights of Negroes:** Dr. Philip Foner points out that Tom Paine, in 1780 wrote the first legislative measure for the emancipation of Negro slaves in America—an Act of the Pennsylvania Assembly.

His attitude toward slavery was made crystal clear in an article in Pennsylvania Magazine denouncing the British traffic in slaves.

"... Ever since the discovery of America she (England) has employed herself in the most horrid of all traffics, that of human flesh, unknown to the most savage nations; has yearly without provocation and in cold blood, ravaged the hapless shores of Africa, robbing it of its unoffending inhabitants to cultivate its stolen dominions in the West. When I reflect on these, I hesitate not for a moment to believe that the Almighty will finally separate America from Britain. Call it Independence or what you will, if it is the cause of God and humanity it will go on."

Other Things About Tom Paine

Tom Paine was a pioneer in the struggle for women's rights. He was one of the first in America to urge freedom for women. And one of the first political thinkers to work out a comprehensive social insurance program. He proposed an old age pension plan, graduated income taxes, compulsory education, soldier's bonuses, land for the poor and a limitation on the amount of personal property one could accumulate, said Dr. Foner.

Thus, in slandering this great man, who symbolizes the American democratic tradition at its noblest the Mayor of Providence is attacking everything that's decent and progressive in the life of our country, and his own state—Rhode Island—home of the "controversial" Roger Williams, who founded Rhode Island when religious prejudice forced him to leave Massachusetts.

Books

'History and Reality' Documents A Marxist Historian's Struggle

HISTORY AND REALITY, by Herbert Aptheker. Published by Cameron Associates, Inc. 288 pages. \$3.

By BEN LEVINE

In the better times that will surely come, faint traces of which are already on the horizon, Americans will rub their eyes and wonder at the cold-war nightmare we are passing through. There will be many historians then who will study the documents of these times, and among the material before them they will find especially illuminating the writings of the Marxist historian, Dr. Herbert Aptheker.

Aptheker is best known for his brilliant researches into the history of the Negro people in the U.S. But he is also playing an honorable part in the general struggle for peace and civil liberties today. He has appeared in Smith Act trials and other witchhunt hearings to testify as an expert on Marxism and to dispel the Big Lie of a "Communist conspiracy," and he has written many articles that burn with the heat of the struggle.

Now some of these articles have been gathered in a logical arrangement within hard covers, in a book called "History and Reality," to give them permanence and, it is hoped, an audience beyond the present scope of Masses & Mainstream, Science & Society and Political Affairs.

I THINK that the reader, if he has not read Aptheker's powerful account of "Two Hangings on Guam," would do well to start with this article in reading "History and Reality." There he will find a vivid indictment of Wall Street imperialism, backed by painstaking research. This will give the proper atmosphere for the philosophical first part of the present volume.

The Guam article is part of the



HERBERT APTHEKER

book's last section, entitled Polemics on Class Justice, which also contains "Notes on North Carolina," a moving eyewitness piece of reportage on the Junius Scales trial that also deserves greater permanence than a transient appearance in a periodical.

"Behind the Hiss Frameup" is another bit of contemporary history that will give readers a clear logical and chronological picture of a case around which the Big Business press has, like an octopus, thrown up tons of ink to conceal the facts and confuse the public about the role of the Government in consciously faking the evidence.

With these articles as a background, the reader should be in a better position to read the book from the beginning, with its penetrating analysis of history as it is now taught in universities under the shadow of the policeman's club.

The opening article not only lays bare the fashionable mysticism of the Toynbees and the abdication to chaos of other bourgeois schools of historical thought, but it presents the Marxist theory of his-

torical materialism on which the articles that follow are based.

The life and works of Walter Lippmann are sketched skillfully in the section called Polemics on the "New Conservatism," which contains "The Cadillac Credo of David Riesman" and the "Reply to Sidney Hook." The reply might shock some historians as being too angry in its polemics, but how else handle this man Hook who brings the tactics of the policeman into the halls of ivy?

Another section deals with the liberal historians who have been disorganized by the present hysteria, and points to the possibilities for uniting with many of them in the growing anti-McCarthyite swing now evident.

Valuable historical background material is provided in the Polemics on Policies of Reaction. Particularly informative is the outline of American relations with China in the last 100 years.

This section also contains a summary of what American scholars, in freer times when academic knights were bold, have had to say about Marxism. This article, "Marx and American Scholars," should in my opinion, have been moved up to second place in the book, following "History and Reality," for it provides the antidote to what might seem only a negative attack on bourgeois historians.

Since, in the time ahead, a united front will become increasingly possible with non-Marxist defenders of civil liberties, it would have been better in this way to shift the emphasis to unity, after a clear exposition of theoretical differences.

Which brings me to the very interesting introduction written by Robert S. Cohen, Assistant Professor of Physics and Philosophy at Wesleyan University. This remarkable young professor is a hopeful sign of the future. Although he is himself not a Marxist, he gives courses at Wesleyan on Marxism, and he has had the courage to testify, at the Smith Act trial of Junius Scales and at the SACB hearing on the Jefferson School, as an expert on what Marxism really is.

The Introduction Prof. Cohen has written specifies conscientiously what he thinks is excellent about Aptheker's book, where he thinks it is too partisan, and where, in his opinion, he differs in vital theoretical matters. It is worth as careful study by Marxists as Prof. Cohen has given to Marxist writings.

This Introduction is a specially valuable part of the book, for it points to something new in broadening, in the field of theory, the struggle against war and for a better world. There must be many professors like Prof. Cohen ready to join in this fight.

In the Bible story, God tells Abraham that he will not destroy Sodom if in it he can find one righteous man. This has always seemed to me to be a reasonable proposition, for where there is one righteous man there must be others.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

WORLD SERIES—Dodgers vs.

Yankees (4) 12:45

News (2) 6 p.m.

Sports (2) 6:10

Science Fiction Theater (4) 7

Weather and News (2) 7:10

My Friend Flicka (2) 7:30. For

Juveniles

Movie: The Long Dark Hall with

Rex Harrison, Lilli Palmer (9)

7:30 and 10

Pantomime Quiz (2) 8

Ozzie and Harriet (7) 8

The Last Out with Thomas Mit-

chell (2) 9

Big Story (4) 9

Boxing (4) 10. Willie Troy vs.

Chuck Speiser (4) 10

Person to Person: Don Newcombe

(2) 10:30

News (2) 11

Weather and sports (2) 11:10

Featurama (5) 11:10

Movie: Bad Lord Byron (British)

(2) 11:15. Premiere telecast

RADIO

World Series WOR 12:45. Also

WMGM

News, all stations 5:55

Sports, Lomax WOR 6:45

Symphonette WRCA 7

John Vandercook CIO news

WABC 7

Mozart Symphony No. 9—Piano

Concerto No. 5 WNYC 7

On Stage WQXR 7

Edward Murrow WCBS 7:45

Latin American Music WQXR 10

RADIO STATION WNYC

9:00 am: Mozart program

11:00: Theatre Music

1:00: Elizabeth Schwarzkopf—

soprano

2:00: Chamber Music Time

5:00: Thelma Evenson, pianist

5:30: Dateline London

6:30: Sports for New Yorkers

7:00: Mozart Program (same as

9 am)

MOVIES

Russian Holiday and Indian Festi-

tival—documentaries, Stanley

To Catch A Thief, Paramount

Not As A Stranger, Loew's Metro-

politan B'klyn. All Loew

theatres

Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th

Guild

One Summer of Happiness (Swed-

ish), Art

Red Shoes with Moira Shearer

(British), Baronet

Summertime with Katharine Hep-

burn and Rossano Brazzi, Astor

Othello with Orson Welles, Paris

DRAMA

A Village Wooing—G. B. Shaw,

Greenwich Mews, Thurs. Fri.

Sat. only

Inherit the Wind with Melynn

Douglas, National

Bus Stop, Music Box

Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden

Victor Borge—Comedy in Music,

Golden

View from the Bridge by Arthur

Miller, Coronet

D'Oyly Carte, Shubert

Sadler's Wells Ballet, Metropoli-

tan. Through Oct. 16

Shakespeare's Henry the Fourth,

Part One, N. Y. City Center.

Marcel Marceau, French Mime,

Phoenix.

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de

Lys.

Duke Ellington and His Band,

Apollo 125th St.

'Russian Holiday'

"Russian Holiday," a color documentary of the 1954 Youth Parade in Moscow continues for a third successful week at the Stanley. Also held over is the featurette "Indian Artists Visit the USSR" which tells of the recent visit of 40 celebrated Indian singers, dancers and entertainers to the Soviet Union.

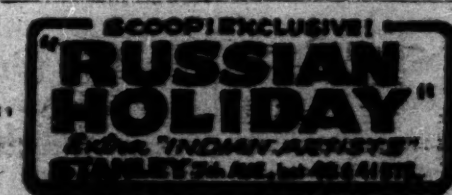
What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 8 p.m.—Recorded concert, Music of the Slavic countries with commentary. ASP, 35 W. 64 St. Refreshments. Contr. \$1.25.

Saturday Manhattan

Sat. eve at 7:30 and Sun. afternoon at 3:30, repeat performance of films of Fifth World Youth Festival. At Polonia Club, 218 Second Ave., near 14th St. Everyone cordially invited. Admission free.



Theatre

D'Oyly Carte Here With G & S Song and Satire

By HARRY RAYMOND

The intoxicating beauty, truth and hilarity of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas never seems to fade or grow old. And the return this week of the D'Oyly Carte Company to the Sam S. Shubert Theatre to celebrate the 75th anniversary of its first tour of the U.S.A. is a theatre event of excellent standard.

Here with eight G & S attractions, the troupe of British artists opened its stand at the Shubert with the thrilling, rib-tickling musical satire "Iolanthe." This delicate and light-hearted fantasy, with its gaiety, its lovely melodies and biting social criticism of the British ruling class, is, in my opinion, Gilbert and Sullivan at their best.

There are very few of the old company, which we saw during the last visit here of the British Savoyards, in this troupe. It is a new and younger cast.

But these young artists are remarkable singers and they combine good singing with an acting quality which is in the best tradition of the modern musical theatre.

Martyn Green, so long the mainstay of the company, is no longer with D'Oyly Carte. Peter Pratt, who joined the chorus of the troupe following World War II, has taken over as the troupe's main comedian. As the Lord Chancellor, he displays a comic talent of considerable variety. And he sings the lyrics so they can be heard and understood.

In fact, the entire company sings and speaks with excellent diction. And good diction is something you don't often find in Broadway musicals or even in opera sung in English.

There is one old-timer still with the troupe. He is Isidor Godfrey, the musical director. His careful attention to all details of the Sullivan score and the business on stage added color and depth to the production.

There was something wistful in the performance of Alan Styler as the shepherd who is a conservative from his head to his waist and a radical to his toes. The consternation he creates as a member of parliament is a joy to behold. It is in this opera that Gilbert's

radical republicanism is best expressed.

Performances by Donald Adams and Leonard Osborn, as the pair of conservative Earls concerned over the difficulties of maintaining their lofty position which is gradually being undermined by the shepherd, enlarge on the political satire.

Gilbert's advocacy of dividing the landed estates of the rich peers among the Irish tenants, his appeal for competitive examinations to test the ability of members of parliament, his energetic dislike for the English landed gentry, all is clearly set forth when the shepherd confronts the Lord Chancellor, the two Earls and the chorus of lofty Dukes, Marquises, Viscounts and Barons.

A standout in both performance and choral singing is the entrance and march of the peers. Mr. Pratt thrills the audience with the two famous patter songs, "When I Went to the Bar" and "When You're Lying Awake." I thought, however, the second song was sung a bit too fast.

Another fine performance was by Donald Adams, who as the Grenadier Guard gave an excellent rendition of "When Britain Really Ruled the Waves." Ann Drummond-Grant, as Queen of the Fairies, has a powerful contralto voice and she can act, too. Joyce Wright, as Iolanthe, is charming in the romantic role. And the female chorus of Arcadian shepherdesses displays both grace and beauty in their singing and simple dance ensembles.

It was a pleasant experience to meet these wonderful Gilbert and Sullivan characters again during their diamond jubilee year. They will be with us at the Shubert all next month and through the week of Nov. 21.

HOW TO POPULARIZE THE GAME OF CHESS

By RALPH CRANE

There are many chess clubs in the U. S., but too many charge annual fees far beyond what a worker can afford. That is the case with the two most famous clubs in New York City, the Marshall and the Manhattan.

It is gratifying, therefore, to note the activities of the Chess Club of the City Terrace Cultural Center in Los Angeles, Calif. The annual charge for membership is only \$2 a year. It meets every Wednesday; it offers free instruction to beginners. One room of the Center is used for playing; another as a chess library. Organized in July, 1953, it now has over 40 members. Its teams competed this year in both "A" and "B" divisions of the Southern California Chess League. A junior group, ages 12 to 16, was formed on June 22 of this year with 15 members.

Twenty to twenty-five club

members took part in simultaneous exhibitions given by Herman Steiner, (former U. S. Champion), Mrs. Nancy Roos (U. S. Women's Co-Champion) and club member Harry Borochow (former California State champion). George Koltanowski played simultaneously against 41 opponents (eight games blindfold).

On Aug. 23, Samuel Reshevsky, U. S. ace player, gave a simultaneous exhibition in the club at thirty boards, which was attended by over 100 chess fans. Reshevsky won all but one, a draw against Pr. Victor Dane.

The club officers (Nathan Kramer, president and Bernard Oak, secretary) deserve congratulations for their fine work.

How many other chess clubs are there in the country with fees low enough for the average worker?

The Jefferson Chess Club begins this coming Monday evening sessions from 9:30 to 10:15. The Jefferson School description is: "Informal games with help from the instructor as needed. For beginners as well as accomplished players." The instructor is Ben Levine who covered for this paper the 1954 USA-USSR team match in this city.

Picking the Grid-winners

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

UCLA, reeling from its upset by Maryland, comes back and lambast Washington State. CALIFORNIA subdued, but too much for deemphasized Penn. IOWA too strong for underrated Wisconsin.

NOTRE DAME racks up Indiana. Michigan State, up and coming but not enough for touted MICHIGAN. PURDUE will keep the one powerful Minnesota Gophers reeling. ILLINOIS, too much backfield for Iowa State.

Baylor is tough but MARYLAND's tougher. I wanta to pick Pitt but hafta go with OAKLAND. ARKANSAS trips Texas Christian. TULANE takes Northwestern but might not. The coming DUKE Blue Devils over deflated Tennessee. Hard to figure out but NAVY takes South Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA scared Oklahoma, should take North Carolina State with ease. YALE wrecked by the injury of Ackerman but not too weak for Brown. PRINCETON breezes over scrapy Columbia. CORNELL takes Colgate. ALABAMA over Vanderbilt. OHIO STATE trips Stanford. Upset of the week—PENN STATE with the jet-propelled Lenny Moore, beat Army.

The Pros: Detroit over Baltimore, Philadelphia takes Washington, Greenbay trips the Bears, New York Giants whip the Chicago Cardinals, Cleveland takes San Francisco and Los Angeles beats Pittsburgh. (I'll never learn, will I. Thanks to the youth of the E. Bronx for answering my call. \$20 is a good start. Now I am a member in good standing in the fund campaign. Keep 'em pouring).

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

(Continued from Page 1)

him with the first pitch, filling the bases. All right, you've been hoping he'd straighten away up to now, maybe that's the right way to do, but surely NOW. . . . It's still only 2-1, a ball game. . . .

Nope. Up steps Byrne and cracks a single for two more runs. Now Bessent comes in and easily reduces Cerv on a groundout. And after he is batted for, Spooner hurls three overpowering scoreless innings, fanning five, and giving one harmless single. One must also mildly wonder—Why not Spooner as a starting pitcher in one of the Stadium games.

ALL OF WHICH may be so, but the sad fact for Brooklyn remains that the Dodgers did not do the kind of hitting they were supposed to against the southpaw slants of Byrne, the reclaimed 35-year-old Wake Forest alumnus. And all the second guessing in the world about the lack of Stengel-Durocher sharpness in knowing the moment to make the move doesn't take away from the fact that you can't win nohow if you don't score the runs and the Dodger batters bore little resemblance this day to the men who ripped the NL apart.

This was the extent of the Dodger hitting. In the 4th, after going through 3 scoreless rounds, Reese opened with a double over Collins' nogg into the rightfield corner. The Duke caromed another shot which seemed to bounce in for a ground rule double. At least the Duke thought so, and his momentary slowing down may have cost the Dodgers as the umpire waved the ball in play and Howard's magnificent throw cut down the re-accelerating Snider at 2nd. Campy, otherwise a big out so far, drew a walk, Furillo flied out and Hodges hit an Ebbets Field homer—i.e. a long fly to left center.

Trailing 4-1 in the fifth, the Dodgers made their last scoring move when Robby, after being behind two strikes and no balls, wangled a walk. He went to second on Zimmer's single and something seemed to be cooking. But pinch-hitter Kellert grounded into a doubleplay and one run was all they squeezed out of Byrne as Gilliam cracked a single to left. Reese was then left looking at a slow curve.

The last threat came in the 8th. Pinch-hitter Don Hoak got a free ticket and this time Gilliam hit into the doubleplay, the sixth of the game, with each team making three to set a new one game Series record. Reese then singled and the Duke drew the suspense down to 3 and 2 and the usual fouls until Byrne got him on breaking stuff.

DOWN in the Yankee clubhouse Tommy was naturally the center of attraction. Quite a story he is too. Shuttled off by the Yanks in his 30's as an incurable wildman with just a lot of speed and not enough control and variety, he drifted to two other AL teams and to the minors, where . . .

"I finally knew I had to change myself over or go home and do something else for a living," he said. Proving it's never too late to learn, Byrne acquired and mastered the variety he had lacked, and now, no longer trying to blow the ball by the hitter all the time, is a real pitcher.

The Yanks dressed in the fat and cheerful complacency of those who have been all through this before. Even the newcomers on the team get this attitude by easy osmosis. There is a touch of the cocky in it but you can't beat the results they get in these fall exercises. No team in Series history has ever lost the first two and gone on to win it all, and the

Yanks are already figuring on what to do with their winners' end.

We'll draw a merciful curtain over the Dodgers dressing room. You don't really want a description of head shaking gloom and long silent awkward pauses between answer and next question. . . . Yes, some of them did say they were sure they'd do much better at home.

Oh yes, curious about how the Yanks estimated Spooner, I asked Milkman Jim Turner, the Yanks' screw pitching coach, what he thought of what he saw by the Oriskany Falls southpaw. Jim gave a short, shrewd whistle and answered.

"He showed us plenty. Very fast, good stuff, and all with that easy motion which makes it deceptive. I'll tell you what. If Brooklyn doesn't want him we'll be happy to have him."

Could Spooner have won this one 2-0 or 2-1? We'll never know.

Nicest before-the-game touch on the field was Robinson and Berra meeting behind the batting cage, and quick handshakes, kidding banter about the close play at the plate and the next day's pictures—and then the photogs came running to formalize it with "do that again, talk to him the way you were, look at that picture again. . . . Campy was also chatting ballplayer talk with his catching contemporary. But not with Billy Martin. . . .

Well, folks, to make any six game Dodger victory predictions good, the Brooks must now proceed to win four in a row. Can they? Why sure! Nothing to it!

Demand Illinois Drop Support of Sedition Law

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Demands on Illinois Attorney General Latham Castle that he drop his efforts to uphold state sedition laws have not yet succeeded, it was disclosed this week.

Castle declared that "despite pressure" he will continue to back up the state of Pennsylvania in its appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Pennsylvania is seeking in this case to reverse a court decision which threw out a state sedition law under which Steve Nelson was convicted. The Pennsylvania effort to restore this thought-control law has been backed up by a number of states, including Illinois.

3 Rubber Firms Win Pay Hike

AKRON, O., Sept. 29.—The CIO United Rubber Workers has reached settlement with the U. S. Rubber and two other firms on the basis of 12-cent an hour raise for production workers and other improvements.

U. S. Rubber, the largest in the industry, employs 32,000 workers in 19 plants. The other firms are General Tire & Rubber and Seiberling Rubber.

The settlement pattern follows the terms already approved by the union for workers in Goodyear, Firestone and B. F. Goodrich.

In addition to the across-the-board raise, skilled crafts are to get an additional eight-cent increase with further adjustments among other groups. Some improvements are also provided in the vacation provision.

Classified Ads

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PORTABLE TYPEWRITER—Famous Brand Reg. \$74.50 plus Fed. Tax. SPEC. \$52.15 plus Fed Tax. Standard Brands Distr., 343-4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts). GR 3-7819. One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

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Teachers Call Proposals in Heald Report Inadequate

Recommendations by the Health Commission that a single schedule for teachers pay be made uniform throughout the state, and that state-established minimums below which communities could not go should range from \$3,500 to \$5,200 were criticized by the Teachers' Union of New York City.

The New York State Educational Conference board in August estimated as necessary an increase of \$100,000,000 in state aid for schools, of which about \$50,000,000 would go to New York City. The Heald study, ordered by the legislature, recommended changes which probably would result in additional costs of \$49,000,000.

Under the present formula of state aid a \$35,000,000 increase

for the state is in prospect due to increased attendance. The conference board and the commission's suggested increases presumably are in addition to that sum.

The Heald commission figured it costs \$320 a day to educate a child in New York City. The present formula for state aid is based on a 1949 finding that it cost \$220 a year to educate a child in elementary schools; and \$274 from grades seven through 12.

But the estimate of the conservative New York State Educational Conference board was: \$170, kindergarten; \$340, elementary; and \$425, high school.

"In each important area," says the Teachers Union, "the commission betrays an underestimation of the critical condition. . . . Except for the recommendation that salary increment be in 10 steps and that the superior merit provision of the 1947 salary law be dropped, its salary proposals are obsolete and unsatisfactory."

"The recommended statewide scale of \$3,500 to \$5,200 is meaningless for New York City, where salaries are already considerably higher, and yet are way off the \$4,500 to \$9,000 schedule demanded by the teaching staff."

A recent study by the Metropolitan Council of Education estimated \$400 a child as the cost of education in New York City.

Under the Heald commission estimates, New York City would obtain only about \$30 million of the total \$84 million additional state aid—which includes the \$35 million mandatory under the present formula.

Austria, USSR In Trade Pact

Vienna, Sept. 29.—Austria and the Soviet Union have concluded a \$50,000,000 trade agreement for a five year period.

The pact, which must be ratified by both countries, provides for Austrian export of machinery, steel products, electric appliances and wooden goods in return for Soviet grain, coal, ores, heavy machinery, vehicles and foodstuffs.

President Able Soon to Initial 2 Documents

DENVER, Sept. 29.—The summer White House announced today that President Eisenhower will be able to initial two necessary documents by the end of this week, and that his top deputy will fly here tomorrow to supervise office operations from Denver.

Map Final Plans For Visit of 6 Soviet Newsmen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The U.S. and the Soviet Union are working out final arrangements for six Soviet journalists to tour this country. An announcement is expected in about a week.

The Soviet journalists are classified as "officials" who are not required to be fingerprinted in order to obtain U.S. entry permits.

The Administration is getting ready to ask Congress next January to waive the fingerprinting provision for visitors.

Allan

(Continued from Page 1)

spite of all my good intentions." Prosecution witnesses included a Greek grocery store owner, Leon Syrakis, who has testified in other cases, and John Pace, manager of a bar.

Syrakis said he heard Allan give a speech in 1935 on "how important it was for the Communist Party to join with other political parties and mass organizations in a united front."

Prompted by Hamborsky, Syrakis added that this united front was proposed "so it could be easier when the time came to overthrow the government."

On cross-examination, Syrakis could not remember testimony he gave in previous deportment cases.

George Morris

(Continued from Page 5)

should indicate that others, too, can find ways.

THE MOVE of the former UE-FE locals has had the effect of raising the fighting level of 40,000 workers to a new high; of replacing strife between unions by unity against the employer; of returning workers to the main stream of labor; of setting a new high in the 1955 bargaining round; of setting a much needed example of unity and dramatically discrediting Meany's efforts to keep the independent - progressive unions out of the merged labor movement.

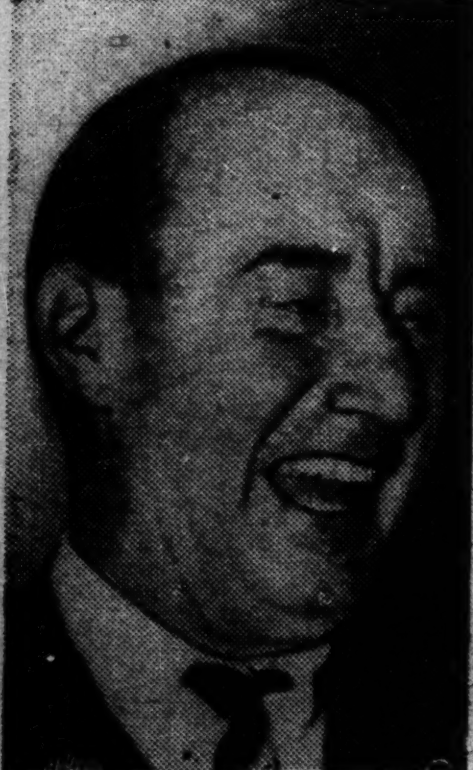
The conduct of the strike in which the former UE forces distinguished themselves as among the finest organizers and fighters, and the fact that their contribution was fully recognized in now merged organization of Harvester workers, should have removed all doubts on the wisdom of step taken by the UE-E locals.

You can't tell the Harvester workers they were "betrayed." They know the difference. They recall the long ill-fated strike of 1952 when the workers were divided.

A responsible UE person does not do his union much good, especially when the union itself seeks a merger, to characterize those who have achieved unity as "betrayers." What's more, I don't think there were a dozen persons in the UE's convention hall who considered the former UE-FE people "betrayers."

Stevenson, Johnson, Rayburn Hold Conference in Texas

STONEWALL, Tex., Sept. 29.—Three Democratic Party leaders—Adlai Stevenson, Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson, and House speaker Sam Rayburn—held a top-level conference today at Johnson's ranch near here, where Johnson is recuperating from a heart attack.



STEVENSON

Stevenson and Rayburn arrived at the ranch shortly before last midnight after Stevenson made a "non-political" talk to some 5,500 students on the campus of the University of Texas.

Johnson said the President's heart attack would not result in any change in Senate policy.

Stevenson, in his speech, warned that there are "serious flaws" in the nation's leaders should talk less about how big the boom is and more about how to make it last.

Charging that "farmers are not sharing at all in the good times," he said:

"Their prices continue to fall while prices to consumers do not, and the profits of manufacturers rise to unprecedented levels. In the past, such a trend has been an ominous warning of trouble ahead."

He said other "flaws" were the tremendous rise in installment buying of autos and homes and the

speculative boom on the stock market.

Stevenson also urged continued economic and technical aid abroad.

Harriman Calls Consumer Conference in N. Y. Oct. 13

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Gov. Averell Harriman has called a consumers' conference for Oct. 13 in New York City.

The Governor's office said major topics of discussion will be "the cost of con-

sumer debt"—involving proposals for prevention of abuses in installment credit sales—and "taking the profit out of fraud and deceptive practices"—dealing with certain sales and advertising practices in the home appliance field.

Among specific proposals to be considered are: A ceiling on in-

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, September 30, 1955

Report Randolph Slated For AFL-CIO Vice.-Pres.

By GEORGE MORRIS

The Amsterdam News, New York Negro Weekly, said in its current issue it "seemed almost certain" that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will be named one of the 27 vice-presidents of the merged labor federation.

Amsterdam News says it learned from Willard Townsend, president of the CIO's Transport Service Employees Union, which like the porters' union is almost all-Negro, that Townsend had declared his support for Randolph.

Randolph appears to consider himself in the running for the post, judging by a statement in his own union's paper, the "Black Worker" greeting news reports that his election to a vice-presidency was a possibility.

The increasing publicity be given to speculation on the possibility of a Negro vice-president has strengthened hopes that for the first time in American labor history a top labor federation position will go to a Negro. The movement for a Negro vice-president has been developing hand-in-hand with growing pressure for a revision of the proposed constitution for the new federation to categorically require affiliates to drop membership restrictions for Negro or other "non-Caucasian" peoples. The constitution's anti-discrimination clause, with no teeth in it, provides for only "equal benefits" of unionism to all regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

The possibility that Townsend would be in the running for the post also developed recently when Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union and now a CIO vice-president, said he would not take a post in the new federation and there was some question whether the TWU itself would affiliate unless a number of demanded guarantees were given, among them an assurance of full "membership" rights of Negroes in all affiliates.

Randolph, who has a long history of attacks upon the AFL's leaders at conventions for their refusal to wipe out jimcrow bars, has recently called for strengthening AFL's anti-discrimination clause with a penalty up to expulsion for any union that discriminates.

In a statement from Chicago to the Amsterdam News, Townsend said:

"The executive board of the Transport Service Employees Union voted last winter to support A. Philip Randolph for vice-president of the new setup. I feel that we need a Negro in the top level bracket of this new federation and I think that Mr. Randolph should be that person. He certainly has my full support."

Amsterdam News also quoted Quill as saying, when informed a

Negro vice-president was a possibility:

"The idea sounds good, but appointing a token vice-president will not answer my objections to the entire plan."

Quill apparently referred to the possibility that while a Negro may get the post, the constitution, which would still permit an affiliate to bar Negroes from membership, may remain unchanged.

Randolph, in his statement, published in the "Black Worker" of September, makes no mention of the discussion dealing with dealing with the "full membership" vs. "equal benefits" constitutional issue but on a Negro VP and on his own candidacy he said: "I consider it eminently desirable and immensely important."

"It is important not only to the democratic character of the trade union movement of our country but also to American democracy and the spread of the democratic concept among the teeming millions of color of Africa and Asia, that a person of color be placed on the executive council of the new House of Labor."

"One basic reason for this is that there are more than a million Negroes in the AFL and CIO, which is a considerable body of workmen. The presence of a Negro on the aforementioned body will give certainly to the workers of color a sense of actual participation in the American labor movement; participation not only from the point of view of membership but also of leadership."

"This is bound to have its repercussion among the peoples of color throughout the world, especially in Asia and Africa, the black and brown pillow of flesh of world colonialism and imperialism."

Randolph further said that a Negro in a top post "will have an effective impact for sound and fair appreciation by the laboring masses of the role of the Negro in American life."

The same issue of the "Black Worker" spreads across its front page an editorial noting that the Daily Worker had editorially supported his demand for a stronger anti-discrimination provision. At the same time the editorial sharply denounces the DW and Communists as "not genuinely concerned" with the issue. (The editorial will be treated in a forthcoming column of this writer)

Peron Reported Still on Gunboat

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 29.—Ousted President Juan D. Peron remained in uneasy refuge aboard a Paraguayan gunboat today, still without a safe conduct pass.